



Original Article:

Evaluation of the Conceptual Model of Knowledge Management Audit in the Iranian Medical Universities' Libraries

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Abstract

Introduction: Knowledge audit is a systematic evaluation of organizational knowledge health. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the conceptual model of knowledge management audit in the Iranian medical universities' libraries.

Materials and Methods: The present study used a mixed method including qualitative and survey-analytical type. In order to identify the indicators of the conceptual model of knowledge management audit, the fuzzy Delphi technique was used by 12 experts during two stages; and to validate the identified indicators, the second-order confirmatory factor analysis of smart pls software was used. The statistical population to approve the model include 122 managers and librarians of university libraries of medical sciences.

Results: The conceptual model of knowledge management audit was obtained in three dimensions, 13 indicators and 55 sub-indicators. The three dimensions including the stage after knowledge management audit (0.8550), before knowledge management audit (0.8460), and during knowledge management implementation (0.8430) were the most important, respectively.

Conclusion: The obtained criteria and indicators showed the approval and acceptable fit of the conceptual model of knowledge management audit in the library of Iranian universities of medical sciences.

Keywords: Knowledge audit, Conceptual model, Knowledge management, Library, Medical universities

1. Introduction

Knowledge is a strategic asset for organizations [1], and knowledge management provides the ability to acquire and identify, create, transfer and apply knowledge in organizations and is a set of dynamic and continuous processes and actions in which individuals, Groups and physical structures are located that can lead to a sustainable competitive advantage for them [2].

Organizations, including academic libraries, should not expect success in today's competitive world if they do not manage knowledge effectively and actively; Therefore, knowledge management audit is a solution to this problem and an approach to discovering, documenting resources and using knowledge in organizations [3]. Knowledge audit is one of the first steps in knowledge management, the importance of which is still not understood by many managers. By conducting knowledge management audits in organizations, knowledge management is

implemented with more confidence. Due to the importance of knowledge management, managers are always looking for the main success factors in the design and implementation of knowledge management system in the organization and one of the factors that lead to successful implementation of knowledge management in organizations is the implementation of knowledge management audit [4].

Knowledge audit is the first stage of the knowledge management process [5]. Knowledge management audit determines what knowledge is needed in the organization; where is this knowledge and how should this knowledge be used; What issues and problems need to be addressed [6]. Given the importance of knowledge management in any organization, including academic libraries, and the role that knowledge management audits play in the optimal implementation of knowledge management, this study intends to propose a model for knowledge management audits in academic libraries; For this purpose, he first modeled the model presented in Navidi, Mansourian, and Hassanzadeh [7] Due to the detailed study of existing methodologies and models in the field of knowledge management, and then by asking experts and librarians to design the model required by the Iranian medical universities' libraries.

Given the importance and role of knowledge management auditing in organizations, academic libraries as an organization are no exception to this rule and need to conduct knowledge management audits to successfully implement knowledge management. This avoids wasting cost, time and energy. The importance of this research is due to the fact that previous researches have examined the status of knowledge management in libraries or the feasibility of implementing knowledge management in them, and so far no research has been conducted under the title of knowledge management audit in any library.

Knowledge audit models

The first model of knowledge auditing was the model proposed by Debenham and Clark in 1994, which included four phases of knowledge vision, identification of knowledge repositories, mapping, and conclusion. The second model was proposed by Tiwana in 1999. In this model, he focused on the various steps of implementing knowledge management and presented an audit process including defining objectives, selecting an audit method, determining ideal conditions, conducting an audit, documenting existing knowledge assets, and

determining the strategic position of the organization within the technology.

Franhofer's knowledge audit model in 2000, a seven-step process including initial status, focus settings; Inventory adjustment; Navigation; Analysis and evaluation; The workshop is the feedback and start of the project.

The systematic knowledge audit framework of WiFi et al. In 2005 also consists of eight phases, which include familiarity and background study, assessment of knowledge management readiness, conducting surveys and interviews to collect evidence, preparing knowledge inventory, preparing knowledge map, analyzing results, respectively. Audit is the reporting of knowledge audit and continuous audit of knowledge. In 2005, Leibovitz introduced the knowledge audit process into three general steps: identifying existing knowledge, identifying lost knowledge, and submitting an audit report. The audit report includes identifying what knowledge is currently available in the field; Identify lost knowledge in the field and provide suggestions from knowledge audit to management about the current situation and possible improvements in knowledge management activities in the field.

The Hilton Knowledge Audit model places great emphasis on measuring human knowledge capital and consists of three steps that begin after planning to study the organization's history. In the first stage, the data and knowledge of the organization are collected, analyzed, analyzed and measured in order to examine the knowledge. In the second stage, using the interview, a deeper view of the objective situation of knowledge management is obtained, and as a result, explicit and implicit knowledge inventory is collected to determine the potential and existing knowledge assets of the organization; Then, in the third step, the knowledge map of the organization, the structure and the way of knowledge flow are drawn.

Alborz Knowledge Audit Model consists of four stages. In the first stage, knowledge is planned to be audited. This stage is similar to the first stage of Wu and Wali's knowledge audit model, and the history study stage is the Hilton knowledge audit model. In the second stage, the strategic elements of the organization are identified. This stage is similar to the first and second stages of the knowledge audit model with emphasis on the main processes of Perzsoletro and others. In the third stage, the knowledge that exists in the organization, the place where the knowledge is located and the knowledge flow of the organization are identified; Then, in the fourth step, it analyzes the gap

between what the organization is doing with the available knowledge and information and what it needs to do.

Knowledge audit model with emphasis on the main processes of Alenzo Perez Soltro examines strategic elements, main organizational processes and knowledge audit process according to the nature of knowledge and knowledge management process and ontology presents the results of knowledge audit.

Auditing the knowledge of Wu and Wali is like a rocket. The missile base is the organization itself because knowledge auditing will not be successful without the support of the organization. Forming a working group and selecting appropriate knowledge auditing processes and methodologies ensures successful knowledge audits [8].

Research backgrounds

A review of backgrounds shows that the issue of knowledge management auditing is a topic of interest for experts and researchers around the world and has been studied from various models and aspects, which will be mentioned below:

Biloslavo [9] by examining the existing models of knowledge auditing and considering their strengths and weaknesses, provided a clear and codified framework for this purpose. Mohammadi and Alipour Hafezi [8] in a study according to the existing models of knowledge auditing, presented a model for knowledge auditing for Iranian scientific centers. Navidi, Mansoorian, and Hassanzadeh [7] Due to the lack of fit of existing models with the specific characteristics of project-based organizations and the need for knowledge auditing in this type of organizations, the appropriate model of knowledge auditing for these organizations, based on the requirements and characteristics of organizations, knowledge taxonomy And developed the components of knowledge auditing in these organizations. Goodarzi [10] by identifying the current status of intellectual property management in knowledge-based companies and identifying the strengths and weaknesses in their executive structure, provided solutions to improve the level of intellectual property management.

Ayind [11] in a study refers to the role of knowledge audit in solving the challenges of tacit and explicit knowledge of the organization and made suggestions for audit knowledge. Shahmoradi [12] analyzed the methods used in auditing and revealed the benefits of a specific knowledge audit model for local governments. Kashirskaya [13] in a study showed that

the new reality of the 21st century has changed the attitude towards traditional auditing, which requires justifying the business effect when introducing new information systems and modernizing old systems, moving from complex business process automation to Specialized solutions. Dante [14] The practical implementation of knowledge audit model allows for the investigation and analysis of the current knowledge-environment, the measurement of the risk and opportunities faced by the organization with respect to “knowledge health” Taheri, Ganasan[14], Pa and Abdullah [15] in a study provided a knowledge audit model to identify the knowledge needs of software customers to be able to meet the needs of users of these softwares. McCabe [16] in a study considered knowledge auditing as the most important step in knowledge management, which is effectively the ability of an organization to identify knowledge gaps. Chowdhury [17] in a research introduces knowledge audit as a knowledge map that helps the organization in identifying diverse knowledge that allows opportunities to be shared among internal departments.

This research was conducted in 2019 to 2021.

The present study seeks to answer the following main questions

1. What are the components of the pre-audit stage of knowledge management in the Iranian medical universities' libraries and which is in a better situation?
2. What are the components of the stage during the implementation of knowledge management audit in the Iranian medical universities' libraries and which is in a better situation?
3. What are the components of the post-audit stage of knowledge management in the Iranian medical universities' libraries and which is in a better situation?

2. Materials and Methods

The present study is an applied one in terms of purpose, and used a mixed method. At first qualitatively performed fuzzy Delphi technique, and then survey-analytical method was used. After studying the indicators mentioned in various sources, a questionnaire was prepared to collect data by fuzzy Delphi and finally, after two rounds of Delphi operations, 55 items were extracted based on the consensus of 12 experts.

In this study, the average content validity scores are

acceptable and higher than 0.78.

The standardized Cronbach's alpha value of the whole instrument (0.853) was calculated for the dimensions before the knowledge management audit (0.867), during the knowledge management audit (0.802) after the knowledge management audit (0.863). Due to the fact that the Cronbach's alpha value is more than 0.7, the questionnaire has a high degree of reliability and validity for measuring knowledge management audits.

Most of the Delphi panel members were educated in information science and had more than 11 years of related work experience in the libraries of medical universities.

First stage poll

The work process began with the distribution of a questionnaire. Results and calculations After determining the panel members, questionnaires for each round were distributed and collected. Fuzzy Delphi results are reported in Table 1 in order to identify the indicators of the conceptual model of knowledge management audit in the Iranian medical universities' libraries.

The triangular fuzzy mean, the de-fuzzy value and the obtained definite mean indicate the intensity of the experts' agreement with each of the identified steps.

The identified criteria for the conceptual model of knowledge management audit in the Iranian medical universities' libraries in this study were divided into three dimensions and the indicators were placed in

13 categories.

The second stage poll

The second stage questionnaire was distributed among the members of Delphi panel along with the average opinions of experts. After collecting the questionnaires, the comments were analyzed using smart pls software.

According to the opinions presented in the first stage and its comparison with the results of the second stage, if the difference between the two stages is less than the threshold is very small (0.2), the poll process related to that variable is stopped, in Otherwise, the third stage should be applied for indicators whose difference between the first and second stages is more than 0.2.

Experts' disagreement with the sub-indicators of the dimension before the knowledge management audit in the first and second stages was less than the threshold. Therefore, the poll was stopped at this stage. According to the calculations, the experts have consolidated all the sub-indicators before the knowledge management audit, and the sub-indicator "creating opportunities to improve the education of people in various fields" given that in the domain It was too low, it was removed.

The level of disagreement of experts regarding the sub-indicators of the dimension was less than the threshold during the implementation of the knowledge management audit in the first and second stages. Therefore, the poll was stopped at this stage. According to the calculations performed by the

Table 1. Fuzzy Delphi results for identifying and prioritizing the main indicators of the conceptual model of knowledge management audit in the Iranian medical universities' libraries

Dimensions	Indicator	Non-fuzzy average	Result
Before knowledge management audit (0.8460)	Main goals, mission, vision and identification of library knowledge goals	0/8411	Confirmation
	Knowledge audit planning	0/8490	Confirmation
	Organizing a knowledge audit team	0/8540	Confirmation
	Determining the method of conducting knowledge audit	0/8411	Confirmation
During the knowledge management audit (0.8304)	Knowledge needs analysis	0/8630	Confirmation
	Knowledge inventory analysis	0/8480	Confirmation
	Knowledge flow analysis	0/8580	Confirmation
	Knowledge gap analysis	0/8255	Confirmation
	Audit knowledge management performance	0/8210	Confirmation
After knowledge management audit (0.8550)	Analysis of knowledge audit results	0/8730	Confirmation
	Submit an audit report	0/8646	Confirmation
	Propose knowledge management strategy and improvement measures	0/8568	Confirmation
	Re-audit and continuous	0/8280	Confirmation

experts, all the sub-indicators of the dimension have been unified during the implementation of the knowledge management audit.

The level of disagreement of experts regarding the sub-indicators of the dimension, after the audit of knowledge management in the first and second stages, was less than the threshold. Therefore, the poll was stopped at this stage as well. According to the calculations made, the experts have agreed on all sub-indicators in the dimension after the knowledge management audit.

3. Results

After performing the fuzzy Delphi method, considering the number 0.7 as the intensity of the decision threshold, all 13 indicators were accepted. Finally, the conceptual model for measuring and evaluating the conceptual model of knowledge management audit in the Iranian medical universities' libraries was obtained in three dimensions, 13 indicators and 55 sub-indicators.

In general, the 13 indicators of knowledge auditing in libraries are: determining the main objectives, mission, vision and identifying the knowledge objectives of the library; Knowledge audit planning; Organizing a knowledge audit team; Determining the method of conducting knowledge audit; Knowledge need analysis; Knowledge inventory analysis; Knowledge flow analysis; Knowledge gap analysis; Knowledge management performance audit; Analysis of knowledge audit results; Submit an audit report; Propose knowledge management strategy and improvement measures; Re-audit and continuous.

Among the obtained indicators, the experts agreed on all the indicators and their sub-indicators, except for the sub-index to create an opportunity to improve the education of people in various fields, which was related to the index before the audit and one of the library's knowledge goals. It seems that if this training is in the specific field of library and information issues, it can be considered in line with the knowledge goals of the library organization. Therefore, after the second round of fuzzy Delphi, the sub-index "creating opportunities to improve the education of people in various fields" was removed due to its low scope.

Regarding model prioritization, the following results have been obtained:

According to the information in Table 1, the dimensions of the conceptual model are the

dimensions of the stage after the audit of knowledge management (0.8550), the stage before the audit of knowledge management (0.8460) and the stage during the implementation of knowledge management (0.8430), respectively. And they were important. In other words, all three dimensions are of great importance.

According to the information in Table 1, in the dimension before the knowledge management audit, the knowledge audit organization organizing index with a mean score of 0.8540, respectively, in the dimension during the knowledge management audit, the knowledge needs analysis index with a diffuse mean score In the dimension of knowledge management audit, the analysis index of knowledge audit results with a mean biphasic score of 0.83030 had the highest level of agreement and importance in the relevant dimensions.

In order to assess the importance of each of the indicators of knowledge management audit, after analyzing the indicators with the help of factor analysis, a fitted factor model was designed to present the conceptual model of knowledge management audit in the Iranian medical universities' libraries. The statistical population to approve the model is 122 administrators and librarians of the Iranian medical universities' libraries.

Finally, the conceptual model for measuring and evaluating the conceptual model of knowledge management audit in the Iranian medical universities' libraries was obtained in 3 dimensions, 13 indicators and 55 sub-indices.

4. Discussion

Convergent and divergent validity indices [18], combined reliability (CR) and Cronbach's alpha were used to determine the validity and appropriateness of the designed model and to evaluate the fit of the research measurement model. Significant coefficients T, coefficient of determination (R²), redundancy validity (CV-red), common credit index (CV-com) and criterion Q² were used to fit the confirmatory factor analysis model. Also, the overall research model was fitted with GOF criteria. The analysis of this section was performed using SmartPLS3 software.

Confirmation of confirmatory factor analysis model:

After examining the fit of the measurement models, the fit of the confirmatory factor analysis model was performed.

Table 2. The results of the general test of the structural model

Variable	Variable	CV Redundancy	CV Commuality
Before knowledge management audit	A	0/233	0/195
Main goals, mission, vision and identification of library knowledge goals	AA	0/059	0/037
Knowledge audit planning	AB	0/081	0/129
Organizing a knowledge audit team	AC	0/209	0/163
Determining the method of conducting knowledge audit	AD	0/184	0/052
During the implementation of knowledge management audit	B	0/329	0/338
Knowledge needs analysis	BA	0/212	0/077
Knowledge inventory analysis	BB	0/202	0/085
Knowledge flow analysis	BC	0/216	0/074
Knowledge gap analysis	BD	0/252	0/055
Audit knowledge management performance	BE	0/239	0/022
After knowledge management audit	C	0/155	0/122
Analysis of knowledge audit results	CA	0/209	0/189
Submit an audit report	CB	0/280	0/113
Propose knowledge management strategy and improvement measures	CC	0/195	0/142
Re-audit and continuous	CD	0/042	0/101

The final fit criteria of the structural model based on PLS output are as follows:

Predictor Relationship Test (Q2); this test determines the predictive power of the model and is in fact a structural model quality test. To perform this test, they use an index called CV Redundancy and CV Commuality. The index is calculated for each endogenous variable and compared with three values: 0.02 (poor model quality), 0.15 (medium) and 0.35 (strong).

The index R^2 shows the amount of variance explained by the latent endogenous variables. China (1998) describes the values of R^2 , 0.67, 0.33 and 0.19 in the PLS route model as significant, moderate and weak [19].

According to Table 2 of the values of the CV-red index, the structural quality of the model and the CV-com index show the common validity of each hidden component. These indicators are positive for all variables, which indicates the appropriate quality of the model (1).

According to Table 2, the value of AVE is equal to: 0.559 and also according to Table 2 the value of (R^2) is equal to: 0.569 so the value of GOF standard is equal to Can be done with:

$$GOF = \sqrt{AVE \times R^2} = 0/564$$

Haier[20] introduced three values of 0.01, 0.15 and 0.35 as weak, medium and strong values for GOF. The GOF index of this study is 0.564 which is strong according to the set criterion and the overall fit of the model is confirmed. Therefore, in general, structural model and measurement model have appropriate quality in explaining research variables.

Then, confirmatory factor analysis was used to examine the confirmation of dimensions, indicators, sub-indices and relationships between dimensions. Considering the results of examining the relationships between dimensions using the relevant coefficient, it is possible to examine the significant effects between the dimensions of the research. In order to evaluate the significance of path coefficients, the open sampling method was used in the case of 400 samples, which is recommended in the partial least squares method [21].

The presentation of an integrated and balanced model based on the relationships between variables was calculated using pls software, which is presented in Figures 1 and 2. In order for the model to be clear and not too crowded, the questions (consisting of 3 dimensions and 13 indicators) have been hidden, which has been determined by filling in the names of the latent variables. The results are presented in Table 3.

The results of confirmatory factor analysis listed in Table 3 show that:



Figure 1. Conceptual model extracted by experts in two stages of fuzzy Delphi

- At 99% confidence level, t-values for all three dimensions of knowledge management audits in the Iranian medical universities' libraries are outside the range (2.58, -5.58).

Also, R2 values for all three dimensions are at medium and high level and based on standard coefficients between the variable of knowledge management audit in Library of Iranian Universities of Medical Sciences with the dimension before the knowledge management audit, the standard coefficient is 0.733, with the dimension During the knowledge management audit, the standard coefficient is 0.798 and later, after the knowledge management audit, the standard coefficient is 0.666. Therefore, there is a strong positive and significant relationship between the audit variable of knowledge management in Library of Iranian Universities of Medical Sciences with all three dimensions.

- There is a strong positive and significant relationship between the dimension before knowledge management audit and its indicators. The highest standard coefficient (0.848) is related to the index of determining the method of knowledge audit and the lowest standard coefficient (0.539) is related to the index of main objectives, mission, vision and identification of library knowledge objectives. Also, according to R2 values, the four indicators before the knowledge management audit are at a medium and high level.

- There is a strong positive and significant relationship between the dimension during the implementation of knowledge management audit and its indicators. The highest standard coefficient (0.862) is related to the knowledge flow analysis index and the lowest standard coefficient (0.647) is related to the knowledge gap analysis index. Also, according to the values of R2, five indicators are in the middle and high level during the knowledge management audit.

- There is a strong positive and significant relationship between the dimension, after the knowledge management audit and its indicators. The highest standard coefficient (0.862) is related to the index of continuous and continuous auditing and the lowest standard coefficient (0.638) is related to the index of knowledge audit results analysis. Also, according to the values of R2, the next four indicators are in the middle and high level after the knowledge management audit.

- Based on the results of the third-order confirmatory factor analysis, the knowledge management audit variable in the Iranian medical universities' libraries has three dimensions (before knowledge management audit, during knowledge management audit and after knowledge management audit).

- After the knowledge management audit has four indicators (main objectives, mission, vision and identification of library knowledge objectives, knowledge audit planning, organizing the knowledge audit team and determining the method of knowledge audit), then during the knowledge management audit has five Indicators (knowledge need analysis, knowledge inventory analysis, knowledge flow analysis, knowledge gap analysis and knowledge management performance audit) and after conducting knowledge management audit,

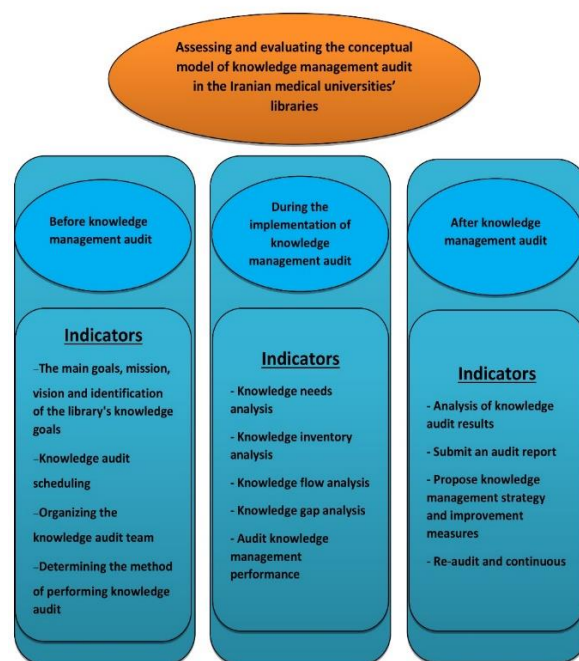


Figure 2. Conceptual model of knowledge management audit in the Iranian medical universities' libraries

Table 3. Results of confirmatory factor analysis findings

Variable	Dimension	t-value	Standard coefficient	R2	Indicator	t-value	Standard coefficient	R2
Audit of knowledge management in the libraries of Iranian universities of medical sciences	Before knowledge management audit	5/789	0/733	0/537	Main goals, mission, vision and identification of library knowledge goals	4/465	0/539	0/290
					Knowledge audit planning	7/636	0/665	0/442
					Organizing a knowledge audit team	14/455	0/764	0/583
					Determining the method of conducting knowledge audit	26/060	0/848	0/719
	During the implementation of knowledge management audit	13/798	0/798	0/637	Knowledge needs analysis	19/237	0/772	0/597
					Knowledge inventory analysis	26/026	0/793	0/626
					Knowledge flow analysis	29/891	0/862	0/743
					Knowledge gap analysis	10/194	0/647	0/418
					Audit knowledge management performance	19/416	0/774	0/599
	After knowledge management audit	3/920	0/666	0/444	Analysis of knowledge audit results	5/460	0/638	0/407
					Submit an audit report	17/745	0/819	0/671
					Propose knowledge management strategy and improvement measures	12/717	0/819	0/672
					Re-audit and continuous	29/891	0/862	0/719

four indicators (knowledge audit results analysis, audit report, knowledge management strategy proposal and improvement measures And re-audit).

Figures 3 and 4, respectively, path coefficients and significance of the coefficients between the exogenous variable (knowledge management audit in the Iranian medical universities' libraries (MODEL)) with the endogenous latent variable (before the audit). Knowledge Management (A), Main Objectives, Mission, Vision and Identification of Library

Knowledge Objectives (AA), Knowledge Audit Planning (AB), Organizing Knowledge Audit Team (AC), Determining Knowledge Audit (AD) Execution Method, During Audit Knowledge Management (B), Knowledge Need Analysis (BA), Knowledge Inventory Analysis (BB), Knowledge Flow Analysis (BC), Knowledge Gap Analysis (BD), Knowledge Management Performance Audit (BE), After Knowledge Management Audit (C) Analyzes the results of knowledge audit (CA), presents audit report (CB), proposes knowledge management strategy and

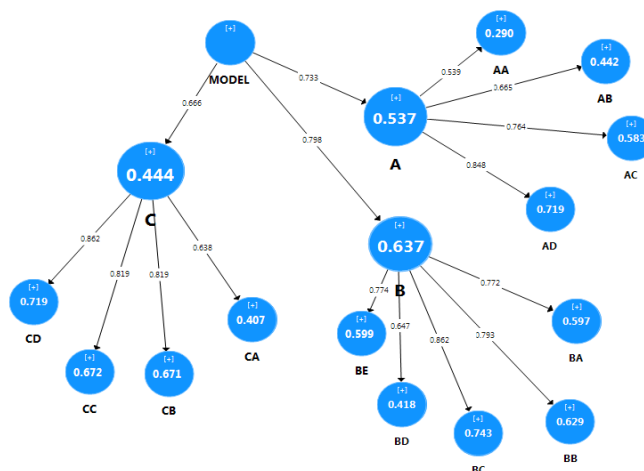


Figure 3. Structural model in standard estimation of path coefficients

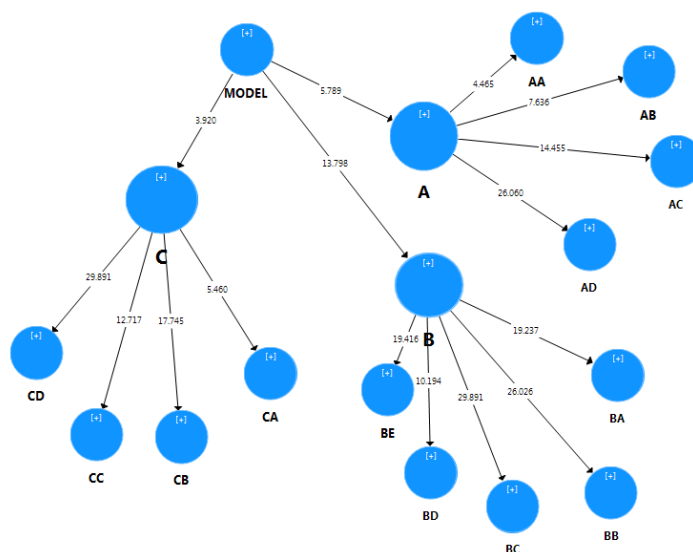


Figure 4. Structural model in a significant way path coefficients

improvement measures (CC) and continuous and continuous audit (CD)). The factor load of the path coefficients in all relations is above 0.5, also considering that the t-value of all relations is outside the range (2.58 and 2-58), at the level of 99% confidence of all relations Has become meaningful.

5. Conclusion

Answering the research questions and comparing it with the results of research backgrounds also showed that in the knowledge audit planning index, the determination of tacit and explicit knowledge is mentioned, which has similar results to Kashirskaya [13] and Ayind [11]. Ganasan [14] and Shahmoradi [12] The findings showed that depicting the strengths and weaknesses of organizations, as well as the necessary knowledge in each process,

provides the necessary organizational processes that are consistent with the current research in the index to determine the method of knowledge audit, including opportunities Mohammadi and Alipour Hafezi [8] which are in line with the results of the present study in the Knowledge Inventory Analysis Index (conducting interviews, observations, questionnaires, location and identification of assets and resources). Is the knowledge of the whole library)? McCabe [16] also says that the most important step in knowledge management is the ability of an organization to identify knowledge gaps, which in the knowledge inventory analysis index of the present study also evaluates the gap between the current situation and the desired state of university libraries and is similar. Taheri, Ganasan [14], Pa and Abdullah [15] respond to the call for knowledge evaluation in the process of identifying

knowledge needs by developing a knowledge audit model and prototype to fill the gap in this area. Regarding the next stage after knowledge management audit, Kashirskaya [13] similar results in terms of proposing repeated solutions to improve knowledge management, mechanisms and tools of knowledge management, writing an audit report, reviewing the necessary infrastructure for knowledge transfer in the library and re-audit continuously.

Libraries of medical universities are one of the centers that have been able to take fundamental steps in the development of people's health awareness in many countries. Awareness of the functions and capabilities of university libraries of medical sciences, enables them to use the resources and services available in these centers to improve the level of literacy of their health information.

Awareness of the knowledge management audit status in the surveyed libraries determines whether these libraries are ready to accept knowledge management and promote community health. Finally, the results of the present study help to explain the current situation with the necessary information about the necessary arrangements To provide knowledge management to decision makers and planners in the field of health to establish knowledge management in the community.

Ethical Considerations

Compliance with ethical guidelines

There were no ethical considerations to be considered in this research.

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Author's contributions

The authors equally contributed to preparing this article.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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